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**A STUDY OF THE IMPERSONAL  
PASSIVE OF THE VENTUM  
EST TYPE**

BY  
**ALICE ANNA DECKMAN**  
=

**A THESIS**

**PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN  
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

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## PREFACE

The following dissertation on "Impersonals of the *Ventum Est* type" was suggested by Professor Kent's review of Professor H. E. Burton's Latin Grammar in the Classical Weekly 5. 162.

Professor Kent says, "In §346 *ventum est* is rendered by 'some one came', but it means also, and more often, 'they (he, we) came.'"

This remark has led to this study, the aim of which has been to investigate the use of the impersonal passive of the type *ventum est*, and to discover whether or not impersonals of this class have a definite agent or doer of the action logically implied in the context.

The material for this thesis has been gathered from those authors of the republican period of whom we have works or portions of works preserved substantially entire: Plautus, Terence, Cato, Varro, Caesar and the other works found in the Corpus Caesarianum, Lucretius, Catullus, Sallust and Nepos.

Examples (about nine hundred in number) found in Cicero and classified on page 40 have not been discussed, since they add nothing new to the investigation.

The works of other authors of this time, as Livius Andronicus, Naevius, Ennius, Lucilius, Pacuvius, etc., have not been used, because they are in a fragmentary condition and the proper context for such study is usually lacking.

A. A. D.

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## CHAPTER I

### DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS

This chapter deals with the definition and classification of the impersonals as given by grammarians. They all seem to have the same opinion with little or no variations.

Zumt §225 thus defines an impersonal verb: "The term impersonal verbs strictly applies only to those of which no other but the third person singular is used, and which do not admit a personal subject (I, thou, he), the subject being a proposition, an infinitive, or a neuter noun understood."

Madvig §165 writes: "Those verbs are called impersonal which are used only in the third person singular, and have usually no reference to a subject in the nominative."

Allen and Greenough consider this a definition of impersonal verbs: "Many verbs from their meaning, appear only in the *third person singular*, the *infinitive*, and the *gerund*. These are called Impersonal Verbs, as having no personal subject."

Roby §575 says, "Certain verbs in the third singular, where the fact of the action, state, or feeling is the prominent point and the doer is left indefinite, are called impersonals."

Gildersleeve §208 says, "Impersonal verbs are verbs in which the agent is regularly implied in the action, the subject in the predicate, so that the person is not expressed."

Lane §1034 expresses his idea of an impersonal thus: "Some verbs have no subject at all in the third person singular; these are called *Impersonal*."

Roby seems to have been the only one who emphasized the fact, that an impersonal expression is used when the writer wishes to make the act prominent and the actor secondary. This idea is very clearly brought out by a French scholar, A. Ernout in his "*Recherches sur l'emploi du passif latin*," in *M. S. L.* 15.292. In distinguishing between *itur* and *it, eunt*, Ernout says that the action is stressed in the former, the actor being obvious and left to inference, while the latter (*it, eunt*) gives equal prominence to the act and to the actor.

Grammarians have classified these impersonal verbs under four headings.

(1) The first group contains all those verbs which express the operations of nature and the time of day; as, *lucet, pluit, tonat, vesperascit*. This class of verbs is ranked as impersonal, although in the ultimate logical analysis, sky, earth or heaven personified is understood as the subject: cf. Cic. N. D. 2.25.65, also Ar. Nub. 1279-1281.

κάτειπέ γυν

πότερα νομίζεις καινὸν δαί τὸν Δία ὕειν ὕδωρ ἐκάστοτ', ἢ τὸν ἥλιον ἔλκειν  
κάτωθεν ταύτῃ τοῦθ' ὕδωρ πάλιν.  
and Il. 12. 25, 26.

ὕε δ' ἄρα Ζεὺς

συνεχές, ὄφρα κε θάσσον ἀλίπλοα τεύχεα θείη.

(2) The second class of impersonals, as defined by grammarians, consists of five verbs of "mental distress" (Lane 1034), *miseret, paenitet, piget, pudet, taedet*. These verbs are really causative. The cause of the feeling is put in the genitive and the person affected by the feeling in the accusative. These impersonals may have an infinitive or clause as subject; as, Plaut. Pseud. 282 *non dedisse istum pudet; me quia non accepi piget*; cf. Allen and Greenough §354.C.

Sometimes these verbs are used personally with a neuter pronoun as subject; as, Ter. Ad. 754 *non te haec pudet*; cf. Allen and Greenough §354.C, note.

Rarely is the subject an appellative; as, *me quidem haec condicio non paenitet*, Plaut. Stich. 51; cf. Lane §1284.

(3) The third class of impersonals, as commonly given, includes those verbs which have a phrase, clause or infinitive as subject; as,

accidit	evenit	necesse est	refert
certum est	fit	obtingit	restat
constat	interest	obvenit	superest
contingit	iuvat	oportet	videtur
deceat	libet	placet	
delectat	licet	praestat	

(4) The fourth class, represented by the type *ventum est* (the subject of this thesis), includes:

(a) All the passives of the intransitive verbs of motion; as, *itur*.

(b) All passives of transitives used in an intransitive or absolute sense. In *litteras scribit*, *scribit* is transitive, but in *bene scribit* it is used intransitively or absolutely. In Plaut. Pseud.

273, *amatur* is used in this intransitive sense, although *amo* is regularly transitive.

(c) The passives of the verbs denoting state, disposition, feeling or quality, which are intransitive in Latin and require an indirect object in the dative. "In the passive such verbs are used impersonally, the dative remaining;" cf. Hale and Buck, §364. *Caesar decimae legioni indulgebat* becomes in the passive *decimae legioni a Caesare indulgebatur*. *Nostri finitimi nobis invident*, has for its passive *nobis a finitimis nostris invidetur*. *Trebonio persuasi*, becomes in the passive *Trebonio a me persuasum est*.

(d) Some deponents which are rarely used impersonally; as *philosophatum est* Plaut. Pseud. 687 and *defunctum sit* Ter. Ad. 508.

(e) Some passive infinitives depending on *coepti*, *desino*, *possum*, *soleo*, etc., as *pugnari coeptum est* B. H. 15.5, *desitum est potarier* Plaut. Most. 958, *sisti potest* Plaut. Trin. 720, *solet caveri* Varro R. R. 2. 6. 3.

*Coepti* and *desino* show a very marked peculiarity. When they are used with an infinitive passive they are generally put in the passive, as *pugnari coeptum est*. This is especially true of Caesar and of Cicero. When the infinitive was used in an impersonal sense and accordingly was passive, a change was logical. In *pugnare coepit*, *pugnare* is the object of *coepit*; in *pugnari coeptum est*, *pugnari* is the subject. The point here is the change of subject, so that instead of *pugnari coepit*, *pugnari coeptum est* (the passive instead of the active) came into use. *Coeptum est* is a real passive while *pugnari* became passive because it is impersonal. This usage was extended to other phrases, as *lapides iaci coepti sunt* in Caes. B. G. 2. 6. 2. This is hardly a "curious instance of attraction," as Lindsay calls it in his *Latin Language*, 522, cf. Kühner II, 1 §125.1, 2, also H. Kratz in *N. Jahrb. f. Phil. u. Paedag.*, XI, 724, f., Eduard Wölfflin in *Archiv f. lat. Lexikogr. u. Gram.* VI, 101.

The following notes contain remarks on apparently impersonal passive forms that have not been included, with the reasons for such exclusion.

Note I. The neuter gerundive of intransitive verbs is used with *est* as an impersonal phrase to signify that the action must be done; as *nunc est bibendum* Hor. Carm. 1. 37. 1. Although this form is a variation of the *ventum est* type,

examples containing it have not been used, because, while this construction is passive in form, it has no corresponding active.

"Gerundives and gerunds like the English verbal in -ing were originally neither active nor passive, but might stand for either an active or a passive. In time a prevailing passive meaning grew up in the gerundive, and a prevailing active meaning in the gerund." Lane §2238.

Note 2. Examples of *iri* used with the supine forming the future passive infinitive, while they are a variant of the *ventum est* type, are not included in this discussion, because this is the regular way of expressing the future passive infinitive, and *iri*, although an impersonal, is not felt as one; as, "Cic. ad Att. 7. 22. 1 *eum exceptum iri puto* = I think that there is a going to capture him, i. e. that he is going to be captured. *Iri* is used impersonally and *eum* is the object of *exceptum*." Lane §2273.

"The form of the infinitive future passive is derived from the notion of going or intending, which easily passes over into that of futurity." Zumpt §668 note.

Note 3. Passives used with certain adverbs such as *satis*, *tantum*, *istuc*, etc., have not been considered, because the idea contained in these adverbs may be felt to be the subject; as, Sallust. Cat. 19. 6 *de superiore coniuratione satis dictum (est)*. *Satis*, or the idea contained in it, is the subject. In Caes. B. G. 5. 19. 3 *tantum agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus noceretur*, *tantum* has been considered as subject. In Caes. B. G. 6. 34. 7 and 7. 16. 3 *quantum . . . provideri poterat*, *quantum* is the subject.

Grammarians say very little concerning this *ventum est* group. They are content to translate it by the stereotyped and monotonous forms, *there is a coming*, *people came*, etc., ignoring for the most part the fact that the sense of the passage implies a definite doer or agent, which is expressed or clearly implied in the context.

Several definitions of the *ventum est* type (as given by grammarians) follow: "An impersonal proposition is formed in Latin by the passive of intransitive verbs (or transitives which are used intransitively in a certain signification), by which it is simply asserted that the action takes place; as *ventum erat ad urbem*." Madvig §218c.

218c

"The third person singular of a great many words, especially of those denoting movement or saying, is, or may be used impersonally, even when the verb is neuter, and has no personal passive, e. g. *curritur* they or people run." Zumpt §229.

"The passive of intransitive verbs is often used; as, *vivitur*, people live." Gildersleeve §208.2.

"The passive of intransitive verbs can be used only impersonally; as, *itur*, there is a going, someone goes." Hale and Buck §201c.

"The passive of intransitive verbs is very often used impersonally; as, *pugnatur*, there is fighting, (it is fought)." Allen and Greenough §208.

"The impersonal use of the passive proceeds from its original reflexive (or middle) meaning, the action being regarded as accomplishing itself (compare the French *cela se fait*)." Allen and Greenough §208d, note.

## CHAPTER II

### DIVISIONS OF THE VENTUM EST TYPE.

The examples of the *ventum est* type collected from the Latin authors of the republican period, have been classified under the following headings; as,

- 1.. Actor not expressed.
  - A. Actor definite in
    - a. first person singular,
    - b. second person singular (real),
    - c. third person singular,
    - d. first person plural
      1. real,
      2. editorial,
    - e. second person plural,
    - f. third person plural.
  - B. Actor indefinite in
    - a. second person singular (general),
    - b. third person singular,
    - c. third person plural.
- 2.. Actor not expressed, but definitely known from the verb; as Cato de Agr. 150. 1 *interkalatum erit = pontifices interkalaverint.*
- 3.. Actor expressed, as in Caes. B. G. 5. 40. 4 *a nostris resistitur.* These impersonals have been designated in this dissertation "Impersonals with Expressed Agent."

## CHAPTER III 1.

### THE ACTOR DEFINITE IN THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

This division contains all the verbs of the *ventum est* type, the subjects of which, if expressed, would logically be in the first person singular; as, Plaut. Merc. 465 *auscultabitur*. Demipho says "ad portum ne bitas, dico iam tibi. Do not go to the harbor, I tell you that now." Charinus is expected to answer in the first person, either negatively or affirmatively. Instead of using this very much overworked first person, Plautus gives us a variation, by using "*auscultabitur*, it will be heard," which is equivalent to saying, "I will heed you and not go to the harbor." Plaut. As. 259 *impetratum, inauguratumst* = *impetrivi, inauguravi*; cf. *sumam, intervortam, conferam* 258.

Plaut. Bacch. 66 *desudascitur* = *desudasco*; cf. *metuam* 65, *me* 66.

Plaut. Cas. 758<sup>a</sup> *ibitur* = *ibo*, being said in answer to *i*.

Plaut. Cist. 519 *definitumst* = *definivi*; cf. *remittam*.

Plaut. Men. 533 *factum est* = *feci*, being said in answer to *te surrupuisse aiebas* 532.

Paut. Men 538 *curabitur* = *curabo*; cf. *dicam*.

Plaut. Men. 679 *factum est* = *feci*; cf. *dedi* 678, *redimam* 680.

Plaut. Men. 964 *proventum est* = *proveni*; cf. *faciam, cupio* 963.

Plaut. Merc. 324 *visumst* = *vidi*, being in answer to *vide*.

Plaut. Merc. 465 *auscultabitur* = *auscultabo*, being in answer to *ad portum ne bitas*.

Plaut. Merc. 776 *abibitur* = *abibo*, being in answer to *volo <te abire>*.

Plaut. M. G. 1173 *praeceptumst* = *praecepi*; cf. *volo* 1170.

Plaut. Most. 314 *imperatum est* = *imperavi*; cf. *volo*.

Plaut. Most 401 *curabitur* = *curabo*, answering the command *intus cave multire quemquam siveris*.

Plaut. Pers. 17<sup>b</sup> *vivilur* = *vivo*, answering *quid agitur?* which is equivalent to *quid agis*; cf. *ut vales, ut queo* 17<sup>a</sup>.

Plaut. Pers. 246 *tacitum erit, celabitur* = *tacebo, celabo*, cf. *tu hoc taceto*.

Plaut. Pers. 320 *credetur* = *credam*; cf. *commodabo*.



- Plaut. Poen. 913 *dictumst* = *dixi*, being in answer to the command *haec cura clanculum ut sint dicta*.
- Plaut. Pseud. 273 *amatur, egetur* = *amo, egeo*, answering *quid agitur, Calidore?*
- Plaut. Pseud. 457 *statur* = *sto*, answering *quid agitur* which is equivalent to *quid agis*.
- Plaut. Pseud. 687 *philosophatum est* = *philosophatus sum*; cf. *diu loquor*.
- Plaut. Rud. 776 *curatumst* = *curavi*, being an answer to the command *cura*.
- Plaut. Stich. 467 *sustentatumst* = *sustentavi*, answering *valuistin usque?*
- Plaut. Stich. 509 *credetur* = *credam*; cf. *exerior*.
- Plaut. Stich. 586 *sustentatumst* = *sustentavi*, answering *valuistin bene?*
- Plaut. Trin. 578 *ibitur* = *ibo*, answering the command *abi huc ad meam sororem ad Calliclem* 577.
- Plaut. Trin. 720 *sisti potest* = *sistere possum*; cf. *agam, constringam, accomodem, iubeam*.
- Plaut. Truc. 667 *ibitur* = *ibo*, answering *qui non extemplo <intro>ieris*.
- Ter. Ad. 210 *actum esse* = *egisse <me>*; cf. *conveniam, faxo* 209.
- Ter. Ad. 561 *factum* = *feci*, answering *produxe aibas*.
- Ter. Ad. 631 *cessatum est* = *cessavi*; cf. *exorassem, ducerem* 630.
- Ter. Ad. 958 *factumst* = *feci*, answering *tu illas abi et traduce* 917.
- Ter. Eun. 271 *statur* = *sto*; cf. *quid agitur*, an equivalent to *quid agis*.
- Ter. Eun. 851 *factum* = *feci*, answering *aufugistin?*
- Ter. Eun. 1066 *dictumst* = *dixi*, strengthening the threat *si te in platea offendero* 1064.
- Ter. Heaut. 862 *inceptumst* = *incepi*; cf. *mi*.
- Ter. Hec. 452 *factum* = *feci*, answering *dixim dudum illam dixisse se expectare filium?*
- Ter. Hec. 457 *creditur* = *credo*, being an answer to *bene factum te advenisse*, etc.
- Ter. Hec. 843 *visumst* = *vidi*, answering *vide* 841.
- Ter. Hec. 846 *factum* = *feci*, confirming *te dixisse . . . Bacchidem anulum suum habere* 845, 846.
- Ter. Phorm. 402 *dici potest* = *dicere possum*; cf. *mihi* 401.
- Cato de Agr. 118 *scriptum est* = *scripsi* (the writer).

Varro L. L. 5. 109 *perventum est* = *perveni*; cf. *dicam* 105.

Varro L. L. 5. 171 *dictum est* = *dixi*; cf. *video* 164.

Varro L. L. 8. 21 *dictum* = *dixi*; cf. *omitto* 8. 19.

Varro L. L. 8.21 *visum est* = *vidi*; cf. *dico* 22.

Varro L. L. 9. 92 *responsum est* =  *respondi*; cf. *dixi*.

Varro L. L. 9. 107 *dictum est* = *dixi* (the writer).

Varro L. L. 10.51 *decurritur* = *decurro*; cf. *dico*.

## CHAPTER III 2.

### THE ACTOR DEFINITE IN THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR

The second division contains all those examples that have a definite doer logically implied in the second person singular; as, Plaut. Amph. 700 *factum est*. Alcumena says, "nam dudum ante lucem et istunc et te vidi. A little before dawn, I saw you and him (Sosia)." Amphitruo asks, "quo in loco? In what place?" Alcumena answers, "hic in aedibus ubi tu habitas. Here in the house where you live." Amphitruo replies, "numquam factum est. It never was done." *Factum est* is equivalent to *fecisti*, you never did, meaning you never saw us. The context demands such an answer.

Plaut. Amph. 700 *numquam factum est* = *numquam fecisti*, being a denial of *istunc et te vidi* 699.

Plaut. Amph. 749 *numquam factumst* = *numquam fecisti*, answering *audivistin tu me narrare haec hodie?*

Plaut. Curc. 122 *nolo dici* = *nolo <te> dicere*.

Plaut. Curc. 714 *factum est* = *fecisti*, answering his own question *promistin . . . . . te omne argentum redditurum* 709-710.

Plaut. Poen. 756 *postulatumst* = *postulavisti*, answering the remark *valeant apud te quos volo* 755.

Plaut. Pseud. 501 *dictumst* = *dixisti*; cf. *mussitabas*. The question *non a me scibas pistrinum in mundo tibi* 500, answered by *scibam*, is immediately followed by *quin dictumst mihi?* which is answered in 502.

Plaut. Pseud. 516 *praedicatur* = *praedicis*; cf. *te* 515. This question is asked as an answer to *facito ut memineras* 515.

Plaut. Trin. 138 *curatum* = *curavisti*; cf. *inconciliastin* 136, *exturbasti* 137.

Plaut. Truc. 369 *ambulatamst* = *ambularavisti*; cf. *soles* 368.

Ter. Eun. 416 *dictum* = *dixisti*; cf. *iugularas* 417.

Ter. Eun. 902 *commissum erit* = *commiseris*, answering, *non faciam, Pythias*.

## CHAPTER III 3.

### THE ACTOR DEFINITE IN THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

This group includes all those verbs having a definite actor logically implied in the third person singular; as, Plaut. Pseud. 1113 *imperatumst*. Harpax, after speaking of the general worthlessness of slaves when their master is absent, adds, "ego, ut mi *imperatumst*, etsi abest, hic adesse erum arbitror. I, as <my master> commanded me, although he is away, think he is here <and act accordingly>." The sense of the passage requires a definite subject for the active verb implied in *imperatumst*, as is shown by *erum*.

Plaut. Aul. 527 *itur* = *it*; cf. *ipsus* 530.

Plaut. Bacch. 43 *emeritum sit* = *emeruerit*; cf. *haec*.

Plaut. Bacch. 447 *itur* = *it*; cf. *magister* 448.

Plaut. Curc. 336 *responsumst* = *respondit*; cf. *respondit* 333, *ab illo* 336.

Plaut. Men. 650 *factum* = *fecit*; cf. *homo*, *Menaechmus*.

Plaut. Men. 808 *factumst* = *fecit*; cf. *hoc*, *hominem*.

Plaut. M. G. 590 *actum est* = *egit*; cf. *mulier* 591.

Plaut. M. G. 1085 *responsumst* = *respondit*; cf. *hic* 1083.

Plaut. M. G. 1332 *factum est* = *fecit*; cf. *mulierem* 1330, also *huic miserae*.

Plaut. M. G. 1403 *ventumst* = *venit*; cf. *uxorem* 1402.

Plaut. Most. 260 *dictum* = *dixit*; cf. *Scaphae*.

Plaut. Most. 958 *desitum est potarier* = *desiit potare*; cf. *eius* 957.

Plaut. Pseud. 74 *scriptum est* = *scripsit*; cf. *ea* 62.

Plaut. Pseud. 1113 *imperatumst* = *imperavit*; cf. *erum*.

Plaut. Trin. 138 *mandatum* = *mandavit*; cf. *qui* 137.

Plaut. Trin. 308 *actumst* = *egit*; cf. *animus* 306.

Plaut. Trin. 600 *imperatumst* = *imperavit*; cf. *ibit* 598.

Ter. Ad. 279 *reddetur* = *reddet*; cf. *reddet* 280.

Ter. Ad. 474 *ignotumst*, *tacitumst*, *creditumst* = *ignovit*, *tacuit*, *credidit*; cf. *matrem* 471.

Ter. Ad. 508 *defunctum sit* = *defunctus sit*; cf. *fratrem* 510.

Ter. Heaut. 200 *mansum* = *mansit*; cf. *erat* 201.

- Ter. Heaut. 568 *factum = fecit*. Syrus confirms the statement of Chremes.
- Ter. Heaut. 628 *factum est = fecit*, confirmation of *sustulisti*.
- Ter. Phorm. 135 *persuasumst = persuasit*; cf. *Phormio* 122.
- Ter. Phorm. 283 *ventumst = venit*; cf. *potuit*.
- Ter. Phorm. 778 *siletur = silet*.
- Ter. Phorm. 1006 *factumst = fecit*; cf. *duxit* 1005.
- Cato de Agr. 144. 3 *conductum erit = conduxerit*; cf. *redemptoris*.
- Cato de Agr. 144. 3 *locatum erit = locaverit*; cf. *domino*.
- Varro L. L. 6. 72 *potest agi = potest agere*; cf. *is* (the person to whom the daughter is promised).
- Varro L. L. 6. 94 *itur = it*; cf. *classicus* 92.
- Varro R. R. 2. 2. 6 *adnumeratum est = adnumeravit*; cf. *dominum*.
- Varro R. R. 2. 4. 20 *bucinaturn est = bucinavit*; cf. *subulcus*.
- Varro R. R. 3. 8. 1. *dictum est = dixit*; cf. *Axius* 7. 11.
- (Caes.) B. Afr. 4. 3 *mandatum erat = mandaverat*; cf. *L. Plancus* 4. 1.
- (Caes.) B. Afr. 6. 6 *discedebatur = discedebat*; cf. *Caesar* 5.
- (Caes.) B. Afr. 19. 4 *decertatum est = decertavit*; cf. *Labienus*.
- (Caes.) B. Afr. 31. 2 *accederetur = accederet*; cf. *hostes*.
- (Caes.) B. Afr. 50 1 *perveniretur = perveniret*; cf. *Caesari*.
- (Caes.) B. Afr. 82. 3 *pugnari = <Caesarem> pugnare*; cf. *Caesare*.
- (Caes.) B. Afr. 88. 7 *erat imperatum = imperaverat*; cf. *Caesar* 86. 1 and 86. 3.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 1. 5 *succurri posset = succurrere posset*; cf. *Caesar* 4.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 9. 2 *occursum est = occurrit*; cf. *Caesar* 8. 1.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 14. 1 *ventum est = venit*; cf. *uterque*.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 75. 3 *confligitur = confligit*; cf. *Caesar* 1.
- Caes. B. C. 1. 5. 3. *decurritur, discessum est = decurrit, discessit*, cf. *senatus*.
- Caes. B. C. 1. 5. 4. *decernitur = decernit*; cf. *senatus*.
- Caes. B. C. 1. 6. 6. *feratur = ferat*; cf. *senatus* 5.
- Caes. B. C. 1. 24. 5 *disceptetur = disceptet*; cf. *Caesar, se cum Pompeio*.
- Caes. B. C. 1. 26. 5 *non posse agi = <Libonem> non posse agere*; cf. *Libo*.
- Caes. B. C. 1. 37. 3 *imperatum erat = imperaverat*; cf. *Caesar* 36. 4.
- Caes. B. C. 1. 71. 1 *confligeretur = confligeret*; cf. *exercitum*.



- Caes. B. C. 1. 80. 5 *pugnatur* = *pugnat*; cf. *equitatus* 80. 4.  
 Caes. B. C. 1. 84. 2 *venitur* = *venit*; cf. *Afranius*.  
 Caes. B. C. 1. 85. 12 *dictum esset* = *dixisset*; cf. *Caesar* 1.  
 Caes. B. C. 2. 22. 5 *imperatum est* = *imperavit*; cf. *Caesar* 6.  
 Caes. B. C. 2. 25. 7 *imperatum est* = *imperavit*; cf. *Curio* 6.  
 Caes. B. C. 3. 33. 1 *ventum esset* = *venisset*; cf. *Scipio*.  
 Caes. B. C. 3. 72. 4 *esset offensum* = *offendisset*; cf. *ducis, tribuni*.  
 Caes. B. C. 3. 75. 4 *ventum esset* = *venisset*; cf. *Caesar*.  
 Caes. B. C. 3. 85. 3 *posse dimicari* = < *Caesarem* > *posse dimicare*;  
 cf. *Caesar*.  
 Caes. B. C. 3. 93. 3 *imperatum erat* = *imperaverat*; cf. *Pompei*.  
 Caes. B. G. 2. 11. 6 *imperatum erat* = *imperaverat*; cf. *Caesar* 2.  
 Caes. B. G. 3. 14. 1 *noceri posse* = < *Caesarem* > *nocere posse*; cf.  
*Caesar*.  
 Caes. B. G. 3. 23. 2 *ventum erat* = *venerat*; cf. *Crassus* 1.  
 Caes. B. G. 3. 26. 2 *imperatum erat* = *imperaverat*; cf. *Crassus*.  
 Caes. B. G. 4. 8. 1 *visum est* = *vidit*; cf. *Caesar*.  
 Caes. B. G. 4. 11. 1 *constitutum erat* = *constituerat*; cf. *Caesar*.  
 Caes. B. G. 4. 28. 1 *ventum est* = *venit*; cf. *Caesar*.  
 Caes. B. G. 4. 31. 3 *navigari posset* = *navigare posset*; cf. *effecit*.  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 3. 3 *cognitum est* = *cognovit*; cf. *alter*.  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 7. 9. *imperatum erat* = *imperaverat*; cf. *Caesar* 6.  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 8. 5. *accesum sit* = *accesserit*; cf. *ipse* 2.  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 45. 5 *cognoscitur* = *cognoscit*; cf. *Caesarem*.  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 47. 3 *imperatum erat* = *imperaverat*; cf. *Caesar* 46. 1.  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 48. 7 *praeceptum erat* = *praeceperat*; cf. *Caesar* 1.  
 Caes. B. G. 6. 30. 1 *imperatum est* = *imperaverat*; cf. *Caesar* 29. 1.  
 Caes. B. G. 6. 34. 7 *noceretur* = *noceret*; cf. *Caesar* 8.  
 Caes. B. G. 6. 43. 4 *ventum est* = *venit*; (supply *res*).  
 Caes. B. G. 7. 36. 7 *veniri posset* = *venire posset*; cf. *Vercingetorix* 2.  
 Caes. B. G. 7. 61. 1 *ventum esset* = *venisset*; cf. *ipse* 60. 4  
 (Caes.) B. G. 8. 27. 5 *praeceptum erat* = *praeceperat*; cf. *Fabius* 3.  
 (Caes.) B. H. 27. 6 *ventum esset* = *venisset*; cf. *Caesar* 3.  
 (Caes.) B. H. 35. 1 *ventum esset* = *venisset*; cf. *Caesar*.  
 Catullus 39. 2 *ventum est* = *venit*; cf. *Egnatius*.  
 Catullus 39. 5 *lugetur* = *luget*; cf. *mater*.  
 Sall. Cat. 45. 2 *praeceptum erat* = *praeceperat*; cf. *Cicero* 1.  
 Sall. Cat. 50. 5 *ventum est* = < *consul* > *venit*; cf. *a consule*.  
 Sall. Cat. 55. 5 *praeceptum erat* = *praeceperat*; cf. *consul* 1.  
 Sall. Jug. 13. 8 *consuleretur* = *consuleret*; cf. *senatu*.

- Sall. Jug. 25. 1 *consuleretur* = *consuleret*; cf. *in senatu* 24. 1.  
 Sall. Jug. 29. 6 *imperatum erat* = *imperaverat*; cf. *Calpurnius* 4.  
 Sall. Jug. 52. 3 *praeceptum fuerat* = *praeceperat*; cf. *Metello* 2.  
 Sall. Jug. 53. 1 *imperabatur* = *imperabat*; cf. *Rutilius* 52. 5.  
 Sall. Jug. 62. 7 *iussum erat* = *iusserat*; cf. *iubet* 6.  
 Sall. Jug. 75. 7 *ventum* = *venit*; cf. *proficiscitur* 6.  
 Sall. Jug. 91. 1 *ventum est* = *venit*; cf. *distribuerat, curabat*.  
 Sall. Jug. 108. 2 *caveri nequivisse* = <*Bocchum*> *cavere nequivisse*; cf. *Bocchus*.  
 Sall. Jug. 109. 3 *praeceptum fuerat* = *praeceperat*; cf. *Sulla* 1.  
 Nep. 6. 1. 2 *factum est* = *fecit*; cf. *consecutus sit*.  
 Nep. 14. 8. 3 *pugnatum erat* = *pugnaverat*; cf. *posuit*.  
 Nep. 15. 8. 1 *reditum est* = *rediit*; cf. *ille permisit*.  
 Nep. 18. 8. 4 *posset perveniri* = *posset pervenire*; cf. *Antigonus*.  
 Nep. 18. 9. 5 *imperatum erat* = *imperaverat*; cf. *mittit, praecepit* 3.  
 Nep. 19. 4. 1 *perventum est* = *pervenit*; cf. *valeret, portaretur*.

## CHAPTER III 4.

### THE ACTOR DEFINITE IN THE FIRST PERSON PLURAL

Under this heading are placed all those verbs which have an implied definite actor in the first person plural. There are two varieties of this class, the *Real* and the *Editorial*.

#### I. Real.

The *Real* first plural refers to definite persons, as Ter. Phorm. 135 *factumst, ventumst, vincimur*. *Vincimur* is a real first person plural active and has for its subject, Geta, who is speaking, and his master. In the same line, Terence uses *factumst* and *ventumst*, two impersonals which have for the subject of their equivalent actives *fecimus* and *venimus*, the same subject as *vincimur*. Geta says, "*factumst, ventumst, vincimur*. We did <it>, we came, we were conquered, or we did <as Phormio advised>, we went <to court>, we lost <our case>." *Vincimur* clearly shows that *factumst* and *ventumst* are equivalent to actives with an implied subject in the real first person plural.

Plaut. Curc. 646 *ventum est = venimus*; cf. *ea me spectatum tulerat per Dionysia* 644.

Plaut. Stich. 774 *saltatum est = saltavimus*; cf. *abeamus*.

Plaut. Truc. 9 *ventumst = venimus*; cf. *agamus*.

Ter. Ad. 302 *emergi potest = emergere possumus*; cf. *mihi, eraeque filiaeque erili*.

Ter. And. 129 *fletur = flemus*; cf. *venimus* 128.

Ter. Heaut. 275 *ventum est = venimus*; cf. *hic, ego* 277.

Ter. Heaut. 281 *interventum est = intervenimus*; cf. *hic, ego* 277.

Ter. Heaut. 743 *eatur = eamus*; cf. *sequere hac*.

Ter. Phorm. 135 *factumst, ventumst = fecimus, venimus*; cf. *vincimur*.

Ter. Phorm. 640 *pervenirier potuit = pervenire potuimus*; cf. *volumus* 641.

Ter. Phorm. 773 *possiet discedi = possimus discedere*; cf. *gesserimus* 772.

Varro R. R. 1. 44. 3 *dicetur = dicemus*; cf. *Licinius* 3 and *Agrius*.

Varro R. R. 2. 2. 6 *agitur = agimus*; cf. *emptor, ille*.



Caes. B. C. 2. 31. 4 *credi* = <nos> *credere*; cf. *habeamus* 5.

Caes. B. G. 1. 44. 8 *concedi oporteret* = <nos> *concedere oporteret*; cf. *nos*.

Lucr. 6. 32 *occurri* = <nos> *occurrere*; cf. *tendimus* 26, *possemus* 28.

Sall. Jug. 31. 26 *vindicatum* = *vindicaverimus*; cf. *vivamus*.

## 2. Editorial.

In this group have been placed those impersonals denoting what the writer thinks, knows, or says. To avoid mentioning himself exclusively, he uses an "editorial plural." This sometimes means himself, as in Sall. Jug. 33. 2 *diximus*, which is equivalent to *dixi* and clearly means the writer (Sallust) only. Or the author may include others besides himself in this first plural, as in Varro L. L. 9. 54 *dicimus* which has for subject *we grammarians* or *we people*. Again, to vary his construction, he may substitute an impersonal, having for its equivalent active a subject in the first plural editorial, as in Sall. Jug. 96. 1 *dictum est*. That *dictum est* is a first plural editorial, is proved by Jug. 33. 2, 34. 1, 37. 3, 38. 6, where *diximus* is used in the same sense.

By careful comparison with the active plurals in the same paragraph, it has been felt that the six examples of Varro which follow, should be classed as first plural rather than first singular.

The fourteen examples of Caesar which are cited, are also felt to be plurals rather than singulars because Caesar uses the first plural active much more frequently than first singular active. Evidence for this is given in Appendix 1.

Varro L. L. 5. 74 *dictum est* = *diximus*; cf. *dicimus*, *videamus* 5. 75.

Varro L. L. 9. 54 *dicitur* = *dicimus*; cf. *dicimus*.

Varro L. L. 9. 76 *transiretur* = *transiremus*, cf. *dicimus*.

Varro L. L. 9. 82 *perventum est* = *pervenimus*; cf. *dicimus* 83.

Varro L. L. 9. 98 *responderi potest* = *respondere possumus*; cf. *dicamus* 97.

(Caes.) B. Alex. 4. 1; Caes. B. C. 1. 39. 1, 1. 48. 3, 1. 56. 2, 2. 34. 1, 3. 6. 2, 3. 15. 1, 3. 39. 1, 3. 62. 1; B. G. 4. 28. 1 *demonstratum est* = *demonstravimus*.

Caes. B. G. 1. 16. 2, 1. 49. 3, 3. 20. 1, 4. 35. 1 *dictum est* = *diximus*.

Caes. B. G. 6. 11. 1 *perventum est* = *pervenimus*.

Sall. Jug. 96. 1 *dictum est* = *diximus*; cf. *diximus* 33. 2, 34. 1, 37. 3, 38. 6.

### CHAPTER III 5.

#### THE ACTOR DEFINITE IN THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL

This class includes all verbs of the *ventum est* type, which have a definite actor logically implied in the second plural, as Plaut. Bacch. 757 *erit accubitus*. In 753 Chrysalus says, "Mnesiloche et tu Pistoclere, iam facite in biclinio cum amica sua uterque accubitus eatis." Then in 757 instead of repeating the second plural he uses the impersonal *erit accubitus* which is equivalent to *accubueritis* as is shown not only by *accubitus eatis* in 755, but by *exsurgatis* 758.

Plaut. Bacch. 757 *accubitus erit* = *accubueritis*; cf. *accubitus eatis* 755.

Plaut. M. G. 737 *desisti* = <vos> *desistere*; cf. *istis*.

Varro R. R. 2. 11. 1 *praedictum est* = *praedixistis*; cf. *adieceritis*.

Caes. B. C. 2. 38. 3 *auditum erat* = *audiveratis*; supply, "you, my readers."

## CHAPTER III 6.

### THE ACTOR DEFINITE IN THE THIRD PERSON PLURAL

In this group are placed all those verbs (of the *ventum est* type) which have a definite actor logically implied in the third plural, as Plaut. Pseud. 453 *itur*. Pseudolus hears Callipho and Simo talking about him. He knows that punishment awaits him, so he says to himself in 453-4, "*itur ad te, Pseudole. Orationem tibi para advorsum senem. They are making towards you, Pseudolus; prepare your speech to meet the old fellow.*" Then advancing to meet them he says aloud in 455-6 "*erum saluto primum, ut aequomst, postea si quid superfit vicinos impertio. First, as is proper, I salute my master, and after that if anything is left I bestow it upon his neighbors.*" *Itur* is equivalent to *eunt*, which has for its implied subject Callipho and Simo.

Plaut. Cas. 813 *exitur* = *exeunt*; cf. *prodeant* 806.

Plaut. M. G. 1091 *factumst* = *fecerunt*; cf. *legerunt* 1090.

Plaut. Poen. 835 *bibitur, estur* = *bibunt, edunt*; cf. *omnia genera* 834.

Plaut. Pseud. 453 *itur* = *eunt*, which has for its implied subject *Callipho* and *Simo*.

Ter. And. 251 *itur* = *eunt*; cf. *alunt* 250.

Ter. Heaut. 44 *curritur* = *currunt*; cf. *scribunt, parant* 43.

Ter. Phorm. 1010 *ventumst* = *venerunt*; cf. *fiunt*.

Varro L. L. 8. 39 *transitum* = (*verba*) *transisse*; cf. *verbis*.

Varro R. R. 2. 6. 3 *solet caveri* = *solent cavere*; cf. *emptores* implied in *emptionibus*.

(Caes.) B. Afr. 26. 3 *subventum foret* = *subvenissent*; cf. *Alienum, Rabirium Postumum*.

(Caes.) B. Afr. 61. 1 *dimicaretur* = *dimicaret*; cf. *exercitus instructi*.

(Caes.) B. Alex. 2. 3 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *habebant*.

(Caes.) B. Alex. 2. 5 *visum est* = *viderunt*; cf. *movebant*.

(Caes.) B. Alex. 15. 7 *discessum est* = *discesserunt*; cf. *occurrerent* 6.

- (Caes.) B. Alex. 16. 5 *decertatum est* = *decertaverunt*; cf. *contenderent, viderent* 3.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 25. 5 *ventum esset* = *venissent*; cf. *proficiscuntur* 3.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 29. 3 *certaretur* = *certarent*; cf. *militēs equitesque nostros*.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 31. 1 *pugnabatur* = *pugnabant*; cf. *militēs*.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 31. 2 *ventum est* = *venerunt*; cf. *cohortis* 1.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 40. 1 *concurritur, pugnatur* = *concurrunt, pugnant*; cf. *signo . . . ab utroque dato*.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 46. 3 *concurritur* = *concurrunt*; cf. *ad duces*.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 53. 1 *concurritur* = *concurrunt*; cf. *Berones complurisque evocatos*.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 60. 5 *confligitur* = *confligunt*; cf. *legiones*.
- (Caes.) B. Alex. 63. 3 *pugnetur* = *pugnent*; cf. *cohortibus, and numero equitum et reliquorum auxiliorum* 1.
- Caes. B. C. I. 4. 1 *resistitur* = *resistunt*; cf. *consulis, Scipionis, Catonis*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 26. 4 *discedatur* = *discedant*; cf. *Caesar 2, Pompeius* 1.
- Caes. B. C. I. 26. 4 *discessum sit* = *discesserint*; cf. *Caesar 2, Pompeius* 1.
- Caes. B. C. I. 41. 3 *dimicaretur* = *dimicarent*; cf. *Caesar, Afranius*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 43. 5 *contenditur* = *contendunt*; cf. *Afranius, nostri*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 45. 6 *pugnabatur* = *pugnabant*; cf. *constiterant, sustinebant*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 46. 1 *pugnatum esset* = *pugnāvissent*; cf. *nostri*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 46. 3 *pugnatum est* = *pugnāvērunt*; cf. *nostri, Afranianis* 5.
- Caes. B. C. I. 47. 4 *pugnatum est* = *pugnāvērunt*; cf. *illi*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 58. 2 *ventum erat* = *venerant*; cf. *confugiebant*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 67. 1 *posse veniri* = <se> *posse venire*; cf. *censebant*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 67. 2 *posse exiri* = <se> *posse exire*; cf. *sumebant*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 69. 4 *conclamatur* = *conclamant*; cf. *exeunt, contendunt*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 79. 4 *adpropinquatum esset* = *adpropinquāvissent*; cf. *iuberent*.

- Caes. B. C. I. 80. 1 *pugnatur, proceditur* = *pugnant, procedunt*; cf. *subsistunt*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 86. 3 *disputatum esset* = *disputavissent*; cf. *in utramque partem*.
- Caes. B. C. I. 87. 1 *veniator* = *veniant*; cf. *dimittantur* 86. 3.
- Caes. B. C. I. 87. 3 *postulatum est* = *postulaverunt*; cf. *Petreibus atque Afranius*.
- Caes. B. C. 2. 9. 9 *visum est* = *viderunt*; cf. *extruxerunt, reliquerunt*.
- Caes. B. C. 2. 16. 2 *noceri posse* = *nocere possent*; cf. *hostes* 1.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 6. 1 *perventum esset* = *pervenissent*; cf. *milites*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 16. 4 *discederet* = *discederent*; cf. *Pompeii, Caesaris* 5.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 16. 5 *rediri posset* = *redire possent*; cf. *missuros*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 19. 5 *ventum esset* = *venissent*; cf. *legati* 4.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 26. 5 *itum est* = *ierunt*; cf. *nacti, introduxerunt, aestimaverunt*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 37. 3 *contenderetur* = *contenderent*; cf. *militibus*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 52. 1 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *Volcatius Tullus, legionis, cohortibus tribus, and Germani* 2.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 52. 1 *succurri posset* = *succurrere possent*; cf. *praesidiis*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 63. 2 *dimicaretur, posset resisti* = *dimicaret, possent resistere*; cf. *nostri*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 67. 5 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *nostri, illi*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 72. 3 *dimicatum* = *<se> dimicavisse*; cf. *Pompeianis* 1, *nostrorum militum* 2.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 80. 3 *succurratur* = *succurrant*; cf. *Scipionem, Pompeium*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 86. 1 *cognitum est* = *cognoverunt*; cf. *Caesar apud suos*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 86. 3 *accessum sit* = *accesserint*; cf. *equitibus*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 87. 7 *discessum est* = *discesserunt*; cf. *praecipiebant*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 109. 1 *ageretur* = *agerent*; cf. *regum*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 111. 2 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *Achillas, Caesar*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 111. 3 *pugnabatur* = *pugnabant*; cf. *diductis copiis*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 111. 5 *actum est* = *egerunt*; cf. *illi, hi*.
- Caes. B. C. 3. 111. 5 *agi debuit* = *agere debuerunt*; cf. *illi, hi*.

- Caes. B. C. 3. 112. 7 *pugnatum est, discederet* = *pugnaverunt, discederent*; cf. *neutri*.
- Caes. B. G. 1. 26. 1 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *nostros, Helvetii*.
- Caes. B. G. 1. 26. 2 *pugnatum sit* = *pugnaverint*; cf. *nostros, Helvetii*.
- Caes. B. G. 1. 26. 3 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *nostros, Helvetii*.
- Caes. B. G. 1. 26. 4 *pugnatum esset* = *pugnavissent*; cf. *nostri*.
- Caes. B. G. 1. 30. 5 *mandatum esset* = *mandavissent*; cf. *sanxerunt*.
- Caes. B. G. 1. 43. 2 *dictum erat* = *dixerant*; cf. *venerunt*.
- Caes. B. G. 1. 43. 4 *ventum est* = *venerunt*; cf. *Caesar 2, Ariovistus 3*.
- Caes. B. G. 1. 52. 4 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *nostri*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 6. 1 *sustentatum est* = *sustentaverunt*; cf. *Remorum*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 9. 1 *contendebatur* = *contendebant*; cf. *neutri*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 10. 1 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *hostes, nostri*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 11. 4 *ventum erat* = *venerant*; cf. *nostrorum militum*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 17. 2 *cognitum est* = *cognoverunt*; supply *Caesar and his officers*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 20. 1 *concurri* = *<milites> concurrere*; cf. *milites*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 32. 4 *perspectum est* = *perspexerunt*; supply *Caesar and his officers*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 33. 2 *intellectum est* = *intellexerunt*; supply *Caesar and his officers*.
- Caes. B. G. 2. 33. 3 *concursum est* = *concurrerunt*; cf. *proximis castellis*.
- Caes. B. G. 3. 5. 1 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *nostros*.
- Caes. B. G. 3. 15. 4 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *nostri, perpaucae (naves hostium)*.
- Caes. B. G. 3. 21. 1 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *Sotiates, nostri*.
- Caes. B. G. 3. 22. 4 *pugnatum esset* = *pugnavissent*; cf. *milites*.
- Caes. B. G. 3. 24. 5 *exspectari* = *<se> exspectare*; cf. *omnium*.
- Caes. B. G. 3. 24. 5 *iretur* = *irent*; cf. *omnium*.
- Caes. B. G. 4. 13. 5 *dicebatur, dictum esset* = *dicebant, dixissent*; cf. *Germani 4*.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 16. 1 *dimicaretur* = *dimicaret*; cf. *nostros, illi 2*.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 19. 3 *discedi* = *<eos> discedere*; cf. *equitum 2*.

- Caes. B. G. 5. 25. 5 *perventum* = <se> *pervenisse*; cf. *legatis, quaestoribus*.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 26. 1 *ventum est* = *venerunt*; cf. *legatis, quaestoribus, legiones* 25.5.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 31. 1 *consurgitur* = *consurgunt*; cf. *comprehendunt, orant*.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 31. 5 *maneatur* = *maneant*; cf. *proficiscuntur*.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 35. 5 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *committebant*.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 44. 3 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *suos omnes, and hostes* 43. 6.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 50. 5 *concursari, agi* = <*milites*> *concursare, agere*; cf. *equites*.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 56. 1 *veniri* = <*legationes*> *venire*; cf. *legationes, 55. 4*.
- Caes. B. G. 5. 58. 3 *visum est* = *viderunt*; cf. *equites* 2.
- Caes. B. G. 6. 13. 7. *interdictum est* = *interdixerunt*; cf. *interdicunt* 6.
- Caes. B. G. 6. 19. 3 *compertum est* = *compererunt*; cf. *habent, interficiunt*.
- Caes. B. G. 6. 37. 6 *trepidatur* = *trepidant*; cf. *ferantur, provident*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 2. 3 *disceditur* = *discedunt*; cf. *qui*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 4. 2 *concurritur* = *concurrunt*; cf.  *suis clientibus*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 15. 3 *deliberatur* = *deliberant*; cf. *Gallis* 4.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 16. 3 *iretur* = *irent*; cf. *nostris*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 24. 4 *occurreretur* = *occurrerent*; cf. *hostes* 3.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 25. 1 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *hostibus, nobis*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 28. 1 *veniretur* = *venirent*; cf. *illi* 27. 3.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 35. 5 *perventum* = <*eos*> *pervenisse*; cf. *copias, correptis cohortibus* 4.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 49. 1 *pugnari* = <*milites*> *pugnare*; cf. *Romanis* 48. 4.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 50. 1 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *hostes, nostri*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 61. 3 *tumultuari* = <*milites*> *tumultuare*; cf. *Romanorum*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 67. 2 *pugnatur* = *pugnant*; cf. *equitatum, hostem, omnibus in partibus*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 70. 6 *veniri* = <*legiones*> *venire*; cf. *legiones* 5.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 76. 5 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. those in the town, implied in *ex oppido*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 80. 6 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *Germani, hostes, nostri*.

- Caes. B. G. 7. 84. 2 *pugnatur, concurritur* = *pugnant, concurrunt*, cf. *suos* 1.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 85. 4 *laboratur* = *laborant*; cf. *Galli, Romani*.
- Caes. B. G. 7. 87. 1 *pugnaretur* = *pugnarent*; cf. *Brutum, Fabium cum aliis*.
- (Caes.) B. G. 8. 1. 2 *resisti posse* = < *se* > *resistere posse*; cf. *Gallis*.
- (Caes.) B. G. 8. 7. 2 *esse demigratum* = < *Bellovacos* > *demigravisse*; cf. *Bellovacos* 1.
- (Caes.) B. G. 8. 10. 2 *contendebatur* = *contendebant*; cf. *paucis*.
- (Caes.) B. G. 8. 12. 5 *dimicari* = < *Remos* > *dimicare*; cf. *Remis* 3.
- (Caes.) B. G. 8. 19. 3 *pugnatur* = *pugnant*; cf. *pari contentione*.
- (Caes.) B. G. 8. 23. 5 *ventum esset* = *venissent*; cf. *C. Volusenum Quadratum, centuriones* 4.
- (Caes.) B. G. 8. 29. 1 *dimicaretur* = *dimicarent*; cf. *nostri* 28. 4, *hostes* 28.5.
- (Caes.) B. G. 8. 48. 3 *contenderetur* = *contenderent*; cf. *Volusenus, ille*.
- (Caes.) B. H. 11. 2 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *miserunt*.
- (Caes.) B. H. 13. 7 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *dubitarunt, essent facturi* 6.
- (Caes.) B. H. 15. 5 *pugnari coeptum est* = *pugnare coeperunt*; cf. *nostris defendentibus inieciissent* 6.
- (Caes.) B. H. 23. 8 *pugnatum est* = *pugnaverunt*; cf. *inter quos, comminus*.
- (Caes.) B. H. 33. 2 *ventum esset* = *venissent*; cf. *coeperunt*.
- Lucr. 2. 962 *decursum siet* = *decucurrerint*; cf. *animantes*, implied from *animantem* 944, and *possint* 961.
- Lucr. 3. 598 *trepidatur* = *trepidant*; cf. *cupiunt* 599.
- Sall. Cat. 9. 4 *vindicatum est* = *vindicaverunt*; cf. *curabant*.
- Sall. Cat. 51. 5 *consultum est* = *consultaverunt*; cf. *maiores nostri*.
- Sall. Cat. 60. 2 *ventum est* = *venerunt*; cf. *cohortis, hostium exercitus*.
- Sall. Cat. 60. 3 *certatur* = *certant*; cf. *veterani, illi*.
- Sall. Jug. 53. 2 *ventum est* = *venerunt*; cf. *consistunt*.
- Sall. Jug. 54. 10 *subveniretur* = *subvenirent*; cf. *Romanos*.
- Sall. Jug. 58. 1 *certatur* = *certant*; cf. *Romani* 57. 4. *oppidani* 57. 5.
- Sall. Jug. 60. 1. *certabatur* = *certabant*; cf. *illi, hostes* 3.
- Sall. Jug. 74. 3 *certatum* = *certaverunt*; cf. *Numidae* 2.
- Sall. Jug. 76. 5 *ventum erat* = *venerant*; cf. *Romani*.
- Sall. Jug. 105. 1 *consuleretur* = *consulerent*; cf. *Bocchus, Sullam*.



- Sall. Jug. 107. 7 *perventum est* = *pervenerunt*; cf. *intenderant*.  
 Sall. Jug. 113. 2 *veniretur* = *venirent*; cf. *Bocchus, Sullam, Jugurthae legatum*.  
 Sall. Jug. 113. 6 *dictum erat* = *dixerant*; cf. *Bocchus, Sullam, Jugurthae legatum* 2.  
 Sall. Jug. 113. 6 *invaditur* = *invadunt*; cf. *undique, ex insidiis*.  
 Nep. 1. 4. 5 *desperari* = <*praetores*> *desperare*; cf. *praetores* 4.  
 Nep. 1. 4. 5 *auderi* . . . . *dimicari* = <*praetores*> *audere*  
 . . . *dimicare*; cf. *praetores* 4.  
 Nep. 4. 3. 7 *iudicari* = <*se*> *iudicare*; cf. *putabant*.  
 Nep. 6. 3. 5 *iudicatum foret* = *iudicavissent*; cf. *iudicum*.  
 Nep. 8. 3. 3 *reditum erat* = *redierant*; cf. *vellent*.  
 Nep. 14. 11. 1 *conveniretur* = *convenirent*; cf. *Datamen, Mithridates*.  
 Nep. 15. 3. 3 *disputaretur* = *disputarent*; cf. *circulum*.  
 Nep. 16. 4. 1 *dimicatum est* = *dimicaverunt*; cf. *qui, undique, and praesidium* 3. 3.  
 Nep. 17. 2. 1 *dimicari* = <*eos*> *dimicare*; cf. *Lacedaemoniis*.  
 Nep. 18. 4. 1 *pugnatum esset* = *pugnassent*; cf. *copias* 3. 3, *Macedones* 3. 4.  
 Nep. 18. 7. 3 *conveniretur, deliberaretur* = *convenirent, deliberarent*; cf. *omnes* 2.  
 Nep. 18. 9. 5 *auditum esse* = <*adversarios*> *audivisse*; cf. *adversarios*.  
 Nep. 20. 3. 5 *decretum sit* = *decreverint*; cf. *Syracusani* implied in *Syraculis*.  
 Nep. 25. 2. 4 *dictum esset* = *dixissent*; cf. *haberent*.

## CHAPTER III 7.

### THE ACTOR INDEFINITE OR GENERAL IN THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR

This group contains all those examples which have a subject impliedly indefinite in the second person singular (i. e. you = anyone). Cato in de Agr. 5. 7, giving general directions as to farming, says, "pecori et bubus diligenter substernatur. Carefully bed your flocks and herds." *Substernatur* is equivalent to *substernas*, having as its implied subject the indefinite *you, anybody*. It should be remembered that the second singular, if used indefinitely, is normally in the potential subjunctive, not in the indicative; cf. Lane 1550.

Plaut. Poen. 533 *curratur* = *curras*; cf. *bibas, edas* 534.

Cato de Agr. 5. 7 *substernatur* = *substernas*; cf. *conficias*.

Cato de Agr. 14. 1 *iussitur* = *iubeas*; cf. *locabis*.

Cato de Agr. 39. 2 *cessetur* = *cesses*; cf. *facias*.

Varro L. L. 9. 108 *transitum est* = *transieris*; cf. *transieris*.

## CHAPTER III 8.

### THE ACTOR INDEFINITE IN THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

In this class are placed those verbs which have a third singular indefinite actor implied, as in Plaut. Trin. 65 *vivitur*. Megaronides says, "edepol proinde ut bene uiuitur, diu uiuitur. In proportion as *one* lives a happy life, *one* lives a long life." Here *vivitur* is equivalent to *vivit* and has *homo* (meaning any one of the race of men) for its implied subject. In negative expressions, usually, the indefinite is singular as Caes. B. G. 2. 17. 4 "ut instar muri hae saepes munimentum praebere quo non modo non intrari sed ne perspici quidem posset. So that these hedges presented a fortification like a wall, through which (no one) could enter nor even penetrate with the eye." The subject of *posset* is felt to be singular indefinite rather than plural indefinite. Plaut. Bacch. 544 *ne inuideatur* = *ne* <*quisquam*> *inuideat*; cf. *nullus* 543.

Plaut. M. G. 758 *adpositumst* = <*aliquis*> *adposuit*; cf. *iube, tolle* 759.

Plaut. Trin. 65 *vivitur, vivitur* = <*homo*> *vivit*, <*homo*> *vivit*.

Ter. And. 501 *renuntiatumst* = <*aliquis*> *renuntiavit*.

Varro L. L. 6. 72 *neque agi potest* = *neque* <*quisquam*> *agere potest*.

Varro L. L. 8. 31 *discessum est* = <*aliquis*> *discessit*; cf. *si quis putat*.

Caes. B. G. 1. 31. 2 *enuntiatum esset* = <*quisquam*> *enuntiavisset*.

Caes. B. G. 2. 17. 4 *non intrari, sed ne perspici quidem posset* = *non* <*quisquam*> *intrare, sed ne perspicere quidem posset*.

Caes. B. G. 3. 3. 2 *neque veniri* <*posset*> = *neque* <*quisquam*> *venire* <*posset*>.

Caes. B. G. 7. 9. 5 *nuntiari posset* = <*quisquam*> *nuntiare posset*.

Nep. 18. 9. 4 *praenuntiatum esse* = <*aliquem*> *praenuntiavisse*.

## CHAPTER III 9.

### THE ACTOR INDEFINITE IN THE THIRD PERSON PLURAL

In this class are placed those verbs which have an indefinite actor logically implied in the third plural; as Plaut. Amph. 942 *reventum est*. Jupiter says in lines 938-42 "nam in hominum aetate multa eveniunt huius modi; capiunt voluptates, capiunt rusum miserias; irae interveniunt, redeunt rusum in gratiam, verum irae si quae forte eveniunt huius modi inter eos, rusum si reventum in gratiam est, etc. For in the life of mortals many things of this nature happen; now they take their pleasures, again they meet with hardships. Quarrels intervene, again they (mortals) become friends. But if, by chance, any quarrels of this nature happen between them, then if they have become friends again, etc." *Reventum est* is equivalent to *revenirunt* which has for its implied indefinite subject *homines*, as is shown by *hominum*.

Plaut. Amph. 942 *reventum est* = <homines> *revenirunt*; cf. *hominum* 938.

Plaut. Curc. 679 *argentariis male credi qui aiunt* = <homines> *argentariis male credere qui aiunt*. *Credi* is equivalent to *credere* which has for its implied subject *men* or *people*. "Those who say it is bad that <people> trust bankers," etc.

Plaut. Curc. 680 *credi dico* = <homines> *credere dico*; *credi* is equivalent to *credere*, which has a third plural indefinite subject *men* implied. "I say it is both good and bad <for men> to trust <bankers>" is the meaning of *nam et bene et male credi dico*.

Plaut. Most. 235 *estur, bibitur* = <homines> *edunt, bibunt*; cf. *neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet* 236, showing that more than one person is doing the eating and drinking.

Plaut. Rud. 271 *veniri solet* = <homines> *venire solent*.

Plaut. Truc. 746 *invidetur* = <homines> *invident*; cf. *invident*.

Ter. Eun. 348 *conclamatumst* = <homines> *conclamaverunt*.

Ter. Heaut. 154 *vivitur* = <homines> *vivunt*.

- Ter. Hec. 315 *trepidari, cursari* = <homines> *trepidare, cursare*.  
 Varro L. L. 5. 47 *itur* = <homines> *eunt*.  
 Varro L. L. 6. 16 *sacrificatur* = <homines> *sacrificant*.  
 Varro L. L. 6. 24 *exitur* = <homines> *exeunt*.  
 Varro L. L. 6. 25 *sacrificatur* = <homines> *sacrificant*.  
 Varro L. L. 6. 34 *parentetur* = <homines> *parentent*.  
 Varro L. L. 7. 32 *dubitatur* = <homines> *dubitant*.  
 Varro L. L. 8. 14 *dicitur* = <homines> *dicunt*.  
 Varro L. L. 10. 80 *erratur* = <homines> *errant*.  
 Varro R. R. 1. 2. 4 *posse navigari* = <homines> *posse navigare*.  
 Varro R. R. 1. 16. 6 *navigari, evehi, invehi possit* = <homines> *navigare, evehere, invehere possent*.  
 Varro R. R. 3. 1. 2 *dici possit* = <homines> *dicere possint*.  
 Caes. B. C. 1. 67. 2 *conclamatum esset* = <quidam> *conclamavissent*.  
 Caes. B. C. 3. 96. 4 *dicebatur* = <homines> *dicebant*.  
 Caes. B. G. 7. 36. 2 *despici poterat* = <homines> *despicere poterant*.  
 (Caes.) B. G. 8. 7. 7 *diceretur* = <homines> *dicerent*.  
 Lucr. 5. 18 *non poterat vivi* = <mortales> *non poterant vivere*; cf. *mortales* 15.  
 Sall. Cat. 2. 8 *siletur* = <homines> *silent*.  
 Sall. Jug. 5. 1 *itum est* = <homines> *ierunt*.  
 Nep. 6. 4. 1 *perlatum esse* = <homines> *pertulisse*.  
 Nep. 10. 9. 5 *dictum est* = <homines> *dixerunt*.  
 Nep. 10. 10.2 *factum est* = <homines> *fecerunt*.  
 Nep. 25. 14. 1 *cenatum est* = <homines> *cenaverunt*; cf. *convivae*.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE AGENT NOT EXPRESSED BUT UNDERSTOOD FROM THE VERB

In this group are placed those impersonals whose subjects are neither expressed nor implied in the context, yet are known because the verb itself immediately calls up the person or persons upon whom this duty devolves; as Cato de Agr. 150. 1 *interkalatum erit* is equivalent to < *pontifices* > *interkalaverint*. It was the duty of the pontifices to regulate the calendar. In Caes. B. C. 1. 1. 1 *referretur* = < *consul* > *referret*. To refer matters to the senate was the consul's business. This group has been divided into two classes: the first contains those verbs which have a singular subject implied for their active equivalent, the second class includes those verbs which have a plural subject implied. These active verbs, whether singular or plural, have their implied subjects in the third person.

#### I. Third Singular.

Caes. B. C. 1. 1. 1. *referretur* = < *consul* > *referret*.

Caes. B. C. 1. 2. 2. *non oportere referri* = *non oportere* < *consulem* > *referre*.

Caes. B. C. 1. 2. 7 *refertur* = < *consul* > *refert*.

Caes. B. C. 1. 6. 3 *refertur, refertur* = < *consul* > *refert, refert*.

Sall. Cat. 48. 5 *referatur* = < *consul* > *referat*.

Sall. Cat. 51. 21 *animadvorteretur* = < *praetor* > *animadvorteret*.

Sall. Jug. 28. 3 *nuntiari iubet* = < *nuntium* > *nuntiare iubet*.

#### II. Third Plural.

Cato de Agr. 150. 1 *interkalatum erit* = < *pontifices* > *interkalaverint*.

Varro L. L. 6. 13 *intercalatur* = < *pontifices* > *intercalant*.

(Caes.) B. Afr. 40. 5 *cani iussisset* = *iussisset* < *cornicines tubicinesque* > *canere*; cf. comment on B. G. 7. 47. 1 below.

Caes. B. C. 3. 75. 2 *conclamari* = < the proper officials > *conclamare*.

Caes. B. G. 7. 47. 1 *cani* = *iussit* (*cornicines tubicinesque*) *canere*.

*Cani* in B. Afr. 40. 5 and here may mean that Caesar ordered < the instruments > to be sounded. In that case *cani* would not belong in this group, since there is an implied subject of the passive, but would be an ordinary passive; as in B. C. 3.82. 1 *classicumque apud eum cani . . . iubet*.

## CHAPTER V

### IMPERSONALS WITH EXPRESSED AGENT

This class of verbs, which is here called "Impersonal with Expressed Agent," includes those verbs which have their logical subject expressed by the ablative, or dative of agent, or otherwise. This construction is used to make the action prominent, while the actor is secondary, but not left to inference.

Plaut. Amph. 219 *utrimque exitum est*; *utrimque* = *ab utrisque* and is an expressed agent.

Plaut. Bacch. 295 *factum a vobis*.

Plaut. Cas. 394 *a me factum*.

Plaut. M. G. 561 *a me factum esse*.

Plaut. Poen. 805 *factum a vobis*.

Ter. Ad. 662 *factum a vobis*.

Ter. Heaut. 158 *peccatum a me est*.

Ter. Heaut. 249 *factum a nobis est*.

Ter. Hec. 624 *abs te est factum*.

Ter. Phorm. 1001 *factumst abs te*.

(Caes.) B. Afr. 18. 4 *ab hostibus pugnaretur nec comminus ad manus rediretur*.

(Caes.) B. Alex. 19. 6 *pugnabatur a nobis*.

(Caes.) B. Alex. 39. 2 *utrimque processum est*; *utrimque* = *ab utroque*.

(Caes.) B. Alex. 62. 3 *pugnatur utrimque*; *utrimque* = *ab utroque*.

Caes. B. C. I. 26. 1 *utrimque pugnabatur*; *utrimque* = *ab utrisque*.

Caes. B. C. I. 57. 3 *pugnatum est utrimque*; *utrimque* = *ab utrisque*.

Caes. B. C. I. 67. 1 *disputatur a Petreio atque Afranio*.

Caes. B. C. 3. 14. 1 *erat praeceptum a Caesare*.

Caes. B. C. 3. 93. 1 *concurri a Pompeianis*.

Caes. B. C. 3. 93. 1 *erat praeceptum a Caesare*.

Caes. B. C. 3. 100. 1 *factum a Libone*.

Caes. B. G. I. 22. 3 *erat praeceptum a Caesare*.

Caes. B. G. I. 50. 3 *utrimque pugnatum est*; *utrimque* = *ab utroque*.

Caes. B. G. 2. 33. 4 *pugnatum ab hostibus est*.

- Caes. B. G. 2. 33. 4 *a viris fortibus pugnari debuit.*  
 Caes. B. G. 3. 18. 6 *ab iis erat provisum.*  
 Caes. B. G. 3. 25. 1 *ab hostibus pugnaretur.*  
 Caes. B. G. 4. 23. 2 *a quibus administratum esset.*  
 Caes. B. G. 4. 26. 1 *pugnatum est ab utrisque.*  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 6. 1 *ab nobis dictum est.*  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 30. 1 *a Cotta primisque ordinibus resisteretur.*  
 Caes. B. G. 5. 40. 3 *ab nostris resistitur.*  
 Caes. B. G. 7. 16. 3 *ab nostris occurrebatur.*  
 Caes. B. G. 7. 47. 2 *erat a Caesare praeceptum.*  
 Caes. B. G. 7. 70. 1 *ab utrisque contenditur.*  
 Lucr. 5. 1149 *concessumst legibus aequis.*  
 Lucr. 6. 377 *turbatur utrimque; utrimque = ab utrisque.*  
 Sall. Jug. 53. 2 *utrimque concurritur; utrimque = ab utrisque.*  
 Sall. Jug. 67. 2 *neque a fortissumis resisti posse.*  
 Sall. Jug. 102. 4 *a Manlio concessum.*  
 Sall. Jug. 107. 1 *a paucis strenuis pugnatum.*  
 Sall. Jug. 112. 3 *ab omnibus veniretur.*  
 Sall. Jug. 114. 1 *ab ducibus nostris pugnatum.*  
 Nep. 2. 10. 4 *apud plerosque scriptum est.*  
 Nep. 2. 10. 5 *legibus non concederetur.*



# CHAPTER VI

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Unexpressed Personals with Agent	Plaut.	Ter.	Cato	Varro	Caes.	Pseu- do Caes.	Lucr.	Cat.	Sall.	Nep.	Cic.
1. First Singular Definite.....	31	13	1	7							54
2. Second Singu- lar Definite..	9	2									29
3. Third Singular Definite.....	17	12	2	5	37	14		2	13	6	177
4. First Plural Real.....	3	9		2	2		1		1		87
5. First Plural Editorial....				5	14	1			1		45
6. Second Plural Definite.....	2			1	1						8
7. Third Plural Definite.....	5	3		2	103	29	2		15	15	180
8. Second Singu- lar Indefinite	1		3	1							2
9. Third Singular Indefinite...	4	1		2	5					1	103
10. Third Plural Indefinite...	7	4		13	3	1	1		2	4	112
11. Agent not ex- pressed but definitely un- derstood —											
a. Third Singular					5				3		19
b. Third Plural...			1	1	2	1					12
Total.....	79	44	7	39	172	46	4	2	35	26	828
Pages of text exam- ined (reckoned ap- proximately with Teubner page as unit).....	983	280	109	387	340	158	227	116	121	124	4622
Number of Teubner pages per imper- sonal verb of this type.....	12.4	6.3	15.5	9.9	1.9	3.4	56.7	58	3.4	4.7	5.5
Impersonal with Agent Expressed	5	5			21	5	2		6	2	80

	Definite		Indefinite	
	Sg.	Plu.	Sg.	Plu.
Plautus.....	57	10	5	7
Terence.....	27	12	1	4
Cato.....	3	1	3	0
Varro.....	12	11	3	13
Caesar.....	42	122	5	3
Pseudo-Caesar.....	14	31	0	1
Lucretius.....	0	3	0	1
Catullus.....	2	0	0	0
Sallust.....	16	17	0	2
Nepos.....	6	15	1	4
Total.....	179	222	18	35

In examples found in the works of authors other than historians (Caesar, Sallust, Nepos and Lucretius) the singular definite is used more frequently than the plural definite. In the historians the plural definite is used more often.

The singular indefinite is used on an average less than the plural indefinite, the ratio being about 1: 2.

The definite meaning occurs more frequently than the indefinite, the ratio being about 15: 2.

Plautus, out of 79 examples, uses 31 which require a logically implied subject in first singular definite, because he uses dialogue requiring a first singular definite subject. This impersonal construction relieves the monotony of a too oft recurring first person definite.

Terence, for the same reason, uses for the most part an impersonal requiring a logically implied subject in first and third singular definite.

Cato, giving directions as to farming, makes very little use of this impersonal construction. Of the seven examples taken from his works three are equivalent to a personal construction having a second singular indefinite subject.

One-third of the examples gathered from Varro require a subject in the third plural indefinite because Varro treats of grammar and of affairs pertaining to agriculture and does it in general or indefinite terms. He uses this impersonal passive for the sake of variety.

Caesar and Sallust write of war; consequently the greater number of their impersonal verbs need subjects logically implied in

the third person singular and the third plural definite. To avoid the too frequent use of a personal subject they make use of this impersonal construction.

Nepos in his "Lives" is very fond of this impersonal passive, having for its active a logically implied subject in the third plural definite.

The lyric poet Catullus and Lucretius in his philosophical poem make very scanty use of this impersonal passive. The comic writers Plautus and Terence, however, use it very frequently.

In conclusion it can be said:

(1). Writers of the republican period do not use the impersonal passive of the *ventum est* type so frequently as the imperial authors. The writers of the empire continued to make use of this construction, as is shown by Tacitus, who gives us one example, approximately, for every 3.4 pages, Juvenal, one example for every 11.8 pages, Horace, one for every 25.5 pages, and Suetonius, one for every 2.5 pages.

(2). This idiom is used most frequently by historians of this (republican) period; Caesar, Sallust, and Nepos.

(3). It is not popular with the poets of this age, except the writers of comedy.

(4). In republican times, the impersonal passive of the *ventum est* type was commonly equivalent to an active, having a definite subject implied in the context. In this investigation, four hundred fifty-four examples have been cited; four hundred one of these show a definite doer for the active equivalent, only fifty-three show an indefinite agent implied for the equivalent active.

## APPENDIX I

### EXCURSUS ON CAESAR

A table follows, showing how often Caesar and pseudo-Caesar make use of a first singular, a first plural, and an impersonal construction of verbs of saying, thinking, believing, naming, showing etc.

#### FIRST PLURAL

Caesar		pseudo-Caesar	
<i>confidamus</i> B. C. 2.4.4	(1)	<i>audiebamus</i> B. Alex. 74.3	(1)
<i>consuevimus</i> B. G. 5.1.2	(1)	<i>demonstravimus</i> B. Afr. 24.1, 34.1,	
<i>credimus</i> B. C. 2.27.2	(1)	74.1; B. Alex. 28.2; B. H. 20.3,	
<i>demonstravimus</i> B. C. 1.31.2, 3.4.6,		25.7, 28.4, 31.4, 34.6, 39.1,	
3.10.1, 3.56.1, 3.58.1, 3.62.3, 3.		40.1.	(11)
66.2, 3.67.5, 3.68.2, 3.79.6, 3.84.		<i>docuimus</i> B. Afr. 55.1; B. Alex. 33.	
3, 3.89.4, 3.100.1; B. G. 2.1.1,		2	(2)
2.22.1, 5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.19.1, 5.22.1,		<i>scripsimus</i> B. Alex. 69.2, 78.2; B. H.	
5.49.2, 5.56.3, 6.8.9, 6.29.1, 6.34.		4.2, 5.2	(4)
1, 6.35.3, 7.37.1, 7.48.1, 7.70.1,		Total	18.
7.76.1, 7.79.2, 7.83.8, 7.85.4. (32)			
<i>dixeramus</i> B. G. 2.1.1, 2.28.1	(2)		
<i>diximus</i> B. G. 3.5.2, 3.15.1, 3.26.3,			
4.4.1, 7.17.1, 7.23.2, 7.58.3	(7)		
<i>docuimus</i> B. C. 3.80.2, 3.84.5, 3.88.			
3; B. G. 6.2.1, 6.35.5, 6.40.4	(6)		
<i>existimavimus</i> B. G. 7.25.1.	(1)		
<i>exterreamur</i> B. C. 2.4.4	(1)		
<i>meminimus</i> B. C. 3.108.2	(1)		
<i>mentionem fecimus</i> B. C. 3.99.2, B.			
G. 6.38.1	(2)		
<i>nominavimus</i> B. G. 2.18.1	(1)		
<i>ostendimus</i> B. G. 3.10.1	(1)		
<i>putamus</i> B. C. 3.17.1	(1)		
<i>reperiebamus</i> B. C. 3.53.1, 3.57.5;			
B. G. 5.13.4	(3)		
<i>scripsimus</i> B. G. 2.29.1	(1)		
<i>sentimus</i> B. C. 2.27.2	(1)		
<i>speramus</i> B. C. 2.27.2	(1)		
<i>utimur</i> B. G. 5.1.2	(1)		
<i>videbamus</i> B. G. 5.13.4	(1)		
<i>volumus</i> B. C. 2.27.2	(1)		
Total	67		

## FIRST SINGULAR

Caesar		pseudo-Caesar	
<i>commemoravi</i> B. G. 4.16.2, 4.17.1	(2)	<i>arbitror</i> B. Afr. 7.4; 59.1	(2)
<i>demonstraveram</i> B. G. 4.27.2	(1)	<i>commemoravi</i> B. Afr. 41.3, 48.2, 73.1,	
<i>demonstravi</i> B. C. 3.15.6	(1)	80.3; B. G. 8.47.2	(5)
<i>dixeram</i> B. G. 2.24.1	(1)	<i>demonstravi</i> B. Alex. 30.5	(1)
Total	5	<i>dixi</i> B. Afr. 32.1, 51.6, 69.4	(3)
		<i>docui</i> B. Afr. 38.1, 38.2, B. G. 8.10.	
		4, 8.19.2, 8.44.3	(5)
		<i>existimavi</i> B. G. 8.48.10	(1)
		<i>nominavi</i> B. Afr. 96.2	(1)
		<i>ordiar</i> B. Afr. 60.1	(1)
		<i>perveniam</i> B. Afr. 60.1	(1)
		<i>scio</i> B. G. 8.48.10	(1)
		<i>scripsi</i> B. Alex. 35.3, B. G. 8.44.4	(2)
		<i>statui</i> B. G. 8.48.11	(1)
		Total	24.

## IMPERSONALS

<i>auditum erat</i> B. C. 2.38.3	(1)	<i>demonstratum est</i> B. Alex. 4.1, B. G.	
<i>cognitum est</i> B. C. 3.86.1; B. G. 2.17.		8.4.4.	
2	(2)	Total	2.
<i>demonstratum est</i> B. C. 1.39.1, 1.48.			
3, 1.56.2, 2.28.1, 2.34.1, 2.42.5,			
3.6.3, 3.15.1, 3.39.1, 3.62.1, B.			
G. 4.28.1.	(11)		
<i>dictum est</i> B. G. 1.16.2, 1.49.3, 3.20.			
1, 4.35.1	(4)		
<i>perventum est</i> B. G. 6.11.1	(1)		
<i>videtur</i> B. G. 7.5.6	(1)		
Total	20.		

Of these twenty-two impersonals four have indirect discourse as subject: *demonstratum est* B. C. 2. 28. 1, 2. 42. 2, B. G. 8. 4. 3; *videtur* B. G. 7. 5. 6.

## OBSERVATIONS

1. Caesar uses more than three times as many first plurals as pseudo-Caesar, 67:18.
2. Pseudo-Caesar uses more than four times as many first singulars as Caesar, 24:5.
3. Caesar uses ten times as many impersonals as pseudo-Caesar, 20:2.

4. Since Caesar uses 67 first plurals to 5 first singulars, or 13 times as many, his impersonals should be interpreted as first plurals rather than first singulars. Pseudo-Caesar uses eighteen first plurals to twenty-four first singulars. These impersonals of his may be interpreted as first singulars or first plurals.

## APPENDIX II

### DOUBTFUL READINGS

Those passages which have various textual readings have been listed. The text is uncertain; therefore they have not been included in the discussion.

Plaut. M. G. 1409 *factumst*. One Ms. has the reading *factum est*, while another reads *factus est*.

Plaut. Truc. 127 *cenetur*, Ms. Ambrosianus has *cena detur*, Palatinus reads *centur*.

Ter. And. 451 *obsonatum est*. This is the reading of the Vaticanus Ms.; *obsonatus est* is another reading. The latter reading is strongly favored by the context.

Caes. B. C. 1. 86. 4 *noceatur*. *ne cui de his noceatur* is the reading of one Ms. Another reads *ne quid eis noceatur*.

Caes. B. C. 3. 16. 4 *componeretur* has *componerentur* for a variant reading.

Caes. B. C. 3. 18. 3 *visum est*, *reversus est* and *rursus* are the different readings for this passage.

Caes. B. C. 3. 24. 2 *imperatum est* is a reading given by only one text, that of Kübler. It has no Ms. authority.

Caes. B. G. 7. 79. 3 *concurritur*;  $\beta$  group of Mss. has *concurritur*, the  $\alpha$  group has *concurrunt*. The latter seems to be the better reading.

Lucr. 2. 94 *probatumst*. The Ms. readings of this passage are *ostendi* . . . *probatumst* and *ostendit* . . . *probatumst*. The latter makes *spatium* the subject of *probatumst*.

### APPENDIX III

#### NOTES ON *RELINQUITUR*, *SITUM EST*, *ACTUM EST*, ETC.

*relinquitur*, although an impersonal passive in Varro L. L. 10. 30, R. R. 2. 2. 20, 2. 3. 9, 2. 9. 1, has not been classed with the *ventum est* group. It is equivalent to *restat* or to *superest*, and has been considered as an impersonal of the third type, a classification to which *restat* and *superest* belong. In Varro R. R. 3. 16. 1, *relinquitur* has a subject. Usually it is followed by *ut*, where the *ut*-clause is subject; as in Caes. B. C. 1. 29.2, B. G. 5. 19. 3, etc.

In Plaut. Stich. 53 *est situm* is an impersonal passive and also is equivalent to *restat* or *superest*. It has, therefore, not been included in the *ventum est* group.

*Actum est* in Plaut. Cist. 685, *actum siet* Ter. Heaut. 456, *actumst* in Ter. Eun. 54, 717, 985 and Heaut. 584 are impersonal passive, in form, but not in meaning. *Acto* in its original meaning is an active transitive verb. *Res acta est*, the case is over (and done for); *acta haec res est*, this matter is ended. From this meaning arose the expression *actum est de aliqua re*, it is all over with a person or thing. Everything is lost. The person is utterly ruined. Since *actum est* is the regular form meaning "it is all over," it has not been included in this study.

In Sallust Cat. 52. 6 *agitur de vectigalibus* = *vectigalia aguntur*, *vectigalia* is felt to be the subject.

In Varro R. R. 1. 2. 20 *non inigi* is not an impersonal passive. *Hoc nomine* refers to *caprini generis*, from which a subject is clearly implied.

Plaut. Curc. 681 *creditur* has not been included in this study. *Creditur* may here be an impersonal passive with an indefinite implied subject in the third singular as <homo> *credit*, cf. French *on*, German *man*, or a third plural may be its implied indefinite subject, as *homines credunt*; or it may have a word for money as its subject, for such a word is the subject of *perit*. The last interpretation seems the best.



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